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USSR

1. Pravda comments on MacArthur dismissal:

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The US Embassy in Moscow comments that the 18 April Pravda editorial on the MacArthur dismissal (1) reiterates the Soviet position on the Korean war; (2) was needed to explain the

removal of an important "symbol of US aggressive policy" to the Communist world; (3) and is noteworthy in asking what steps the US intends to take for peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Comment: The Pravda editorial, which was given prominent treatment, adds no new twists to the established line, which has consistently supported the Chinese terms of settlement. The week's delay in Pravda's comment was probably due to a desire to be sure that the dismissal represented no basic change in US policies. The question of US intentions on peaceful settlement is rhetorical in context and therefore is not intended to suggest an interest on the part of the USSR in such a settlement.

FAR EAST

2. Jets reported in North Korean Air Force:

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An Air Force operational summary, reporting clashes on the Sino-Korean border between
UN and Communist aircraft on 16 April, states
that two of the MIG's engaged in the air battle

had North Korean markings "consisting of a red star encircled by a red band, and a blue band as the exterior circle."

Comment: This is the first report received in CIA that MIG's with North Korean markings have been observed.

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3.	Popular dissatisfaction in China increasing:	Î
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25X1	popular dissatisfaction with the	•
	Peiping regime has grown in recent months	
	as a result of heavy casualties in Korea,	
	excessive taxation, police-state oppression in general and the current purges in particular. However, there is no indication of an imminent	
	split in the regime, nor has there arisen any active reststance to it	
# -	by the Chinese masses; anti-Communist guerrilla activities appear to	
!	be uncoordinated and incapable of posing a serious threat to the regime's stability.	
	In regard to foreign relations,	25X1
25X1	Peiping's anti-US campaign has been ineffective, that the	
	regime is becoming increasingly hostile to the UK, and that, while	
	Sino-Soviet relations on the working level lack cordiality, the Sino-Soviet alliance appears secure.	
	<u>Comment:</u> This account is in general supported by conclusions which the US Consul General in Hong Kong has drawn	
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	NEAR EAST	
4.	British may misjudge conservative Iranian attitude on oil:	
25X1A	US Ambassador Grady, in reviewing Anglo- Iranian Oil Company "past differences" with the US Embassy in Tehran, stated on 18 April	
	that "those differences were only with regard to the policies of the company which have led them close to disaster." Grady reports that the most conservative Iranian leaders hold a far more extreme attitude toward nationalization than the AIOC and the British Foreign Office realize.	

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Siderable influence in Iran while it carried out its own policies, which have at times been somewhat high-handed. In the present crisis the company appears to think that time is on its side and that financial pressure will eventually force the Iranian Government to accept the company's terms. The company has, however, on the whole been liberal in its policies toward Iranian workers and has treated them fairly when judged by labor conditions as they exist in Iran. It is obvious that any concession at this time short of acceptance of the principle of nationalization will not solve the present crisis.

Iranians propose nationalization of Iranian-Soviet Histories.
Iranian Prime Minister Ala has informed US Ambassador Grady that Parliament plans to nationalize the Caspian fisheries on expiration of the Soviet concession in September 1952. Several deputies are now drawing up a bill on this subject and will intro

jointly by the Iranian and Soviet Governments with each government holding 50% of the shares. The terms of the contract in theory permit the Iranian Government to dissolve the company if it does not wish to renew the contract; the company's assets would then be divided between the two governments. In practice the USSR has dominated the fisheries and has enjoyed most of their profits. There is a strong possibility of Soviet opposition to the nationalization measure, since Soviet security interests in the Caspian Sea are involved.

While the proposed bill to nationalize the company might be interpreted as an extension of the current fever in Iran for nationalization of foreign industry, it should not be compared with the move for nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which is envisaged as taking place immediately rather than when the contract expires in 1993.

duce it shortly in Parliament.

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7. Anti-Sovie		ASTERN EUROP		Pocit	
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7. Anti-Sovie	t riot follows k	illings in Poland US Embassy in V	have inf	ormed the t in Stettin	چ ^و 2

of two Polish civilians by a Soviet officer. As a result, a crowd collected and stoned the Russian, who, after killing three more Poles, sought refuge in a nearby cellar. Polish militiamen present, pressed by the crowd to shoot the Russian, refused; the crowd, incensed, shouted that the militia could and did use arms against Poles but could not do so against a Russian murderer. In a show of force, the militiamen fired into the air; the people thereupon attacked the militiamen, killing at least three and wounding others. The demonstration was quelled by the Army, which surrounded the area and arrested some two thousand persons. The US Embassy observes that, because of the complete control exercised by the Polish authorities, no rumors of this incident are current in Warsaw.

Comment: Previous reports of unrest and labor difficulties in the Stettin area have been received. One report alleges that ethnic Germans in the area are causing difficulties; a second report states that a dock strike occurred in Stettin in February as a spontaneous demonstration against the shipment of goods to the USSR.

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8. WFTU transfers its headquarters to Vienna:

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The Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions has decided to locate its head-quarters in Vienna, following the French Government order dissolving the international

headquarters in Paris. The federation's secretariat declares that Vienna was chosen because of its favorable location and the "cordial welcome which the Austrian workers are sure to give the federation." The Viennese Communist paper calls the development a "great distinction" and "moral aid," for Austrian workers who, it is sure, will do all possible to show themselves worthy of the high honor.

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Comment: The transfer of this Communistfront organization to Vienna may make additional difficulties for the Austrian Government, which is already under pressure from labor and from Soviet interference with the Austrian police, and which is threatened with strikes and Communist youth demonstrations.

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